GRAND JURY SUBMITS ITS FINAL REPORT AND IS DISCHARGED.

(From Wednesday's Dally.)

HE GRAND JURY, of which E. Faxon Bishop was foreman, made its report yesterday as follows and was discharged:

fon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge, Circuit Court, First Judicial District, Territory of Hawaii, Sir:—The Grand Jury empanelled and

sworn before you on the 4th of Feb-ruary current, have concluded their duties and beg to render the following final report:

final report:

Fifty-five cases have been brought before this jury by the Attorney General's Department resulting in the finding of true bills in thirty-one cases, no action taken in two cases, and no bills in twenty-two cases as shown by the clerk's record of our proceedings marked Exhibit "D," and attached

hereto. We have made investigation in accordance with your honor's charge, as the following will show:

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Grand Jury have visited the Institution and inspected the entire premises and the buildings in use. The total number of patients at the present time in the asylum is 130.

The building known as Ward No. 2, is in a very bad condition and quite beyond repair. The other buildings are in a fair condition, although Ward 6 is a building erected for some other pur-pose, but pressed into service owing to the want of room.

The water-closet accommodations at The water-closet accommodations at the asylum are of the most primitive order, being nothing more of less than old fashioned privies with open vaults, and it may be said in passing that if the authorities would exercise the same care in this respect that they exact from individuals and tax payers as to sanitary plumbing recommodations at sanitary plumbing, no comment would

sanitary plumbing, no comment would be necessary.

The Grand Jury ascertain that an appropriation of \$39,000 was made by the Council of State in the early part of 1900, from current funds, for new buildings at the asylum, and if this amount were available, adequate quarterz could be provided in frame structures, but unfortunately the funds of the Government have been so depleted by reason of the plague and other causes, that no funds are available for this purpose.

At the present time the woman's ward is made to accommodate thirty-one persons, while there are rooms for but nineteen, hence the necessity of putting two patients in one room, which is most undesirable.

The woman's ward should also have facilities for washing clothes. All or the wards should be fitted with some automatic device whereby all the cells or rooms can be thrown open at once in case of fire. This can now be done in the woman's ward, but in none of the others

the others. The Grand Jury specially condemn and severely criticize the action of the authorities in establishing the stone blasting and crushing plant within say 100 yards of the asylum building, and upon land set aside as the asylum reservation, and it seems strange and remarkable that wheever is responsible. markable that whoever is responsible for selecting this location for the pur-pose named, did not immediately see that it would be most undesirable for

the unfortunate inmates of the asylum. the unfortunate inmates of the asylum. The Grand Jury believe it is generally an accepted fact that what is most needed by the insane is absolute rest and quiet, and this jury can testify that the continual roar of the stone crusher is most trying (lasting as it does through the entire day) to the ordinary person, while the blasting that is done at intervals is always startling, and must be terrifying to persons suf-

and must be terrifying to persons suf-fering from aberrations of the mind.

In our opinion the stone crushing plant should be peremptorily removed from the vicinity, even at a large cost and much trouble, as we believe that the unfortunates of the asylum are en-titled to every possible chance facility titled to every possible chance, facility and remedy to recover, which we be-lieve is denied them in a large measure so long as the roar of the stone crusher and explosions in blastfng are con-

er and explosions in blastfing are continued in the immediate yielnity.

This Grand Jury believe that more recoveries would be made were the Government to employ a resident physician, a specialist if possible, whose entire time could be given to the study and treatment of the inmates of the asylum. This belief is founded on the fact that all. State and Territorial asylum. This belief is founded on the fact that all State and Territorial asylums have a resident physician, and as being logical argument. Much would depend upon the person selected to fill such a position. Dr. Herbert's administration of Superintendent of the Asylum is most efficient and praiseworthy, and it could easily be possible to have a "resident" less satisfactory in results and management than the present non-resident superintendent.

It is true that with the class of in-

It is true that with the class of in-mates to be and at present handled at mates to be and at present handled at the asylum, the physician in charge is handleapped as compared with the institutions of the kind elsewhere in the United States. Antecedents, family history and the questions of heredity are facts absolutely unascertainable in 90 per cent of the people who inmaje our asylum—a cosmopolitan throng of unfortunates unknown to any one up to the day they come up to claim public wardship on account of their deplorable condition, many of whom are unable to make themselves understood in English.

The Grand Jury believe and recommend that there should be a half-way station between the committing mag-

mend that there should be a half-way station between the committing magistrate and the wards of the asylum, and heartily concur in the recommendation of the Superintendent. Dr. Herbert, that a receiving-house be established where new comers can be held in probation until it is established beyond doubt that the person is indeed insane before being subjected to the strain of surroundings in the asylum itself. There is ample room, and sufficiently remote, on the asylum reservation for such a receiving station.

tion for such a receiving station.

The system of records, the care of patients, cleanliness of both wards and cooking department, are all matters which this Grand Jury can recommend as being well conducted at the

where we found thirty-six boy inmates, about ten of whom had been sentenced

The boys are turned out at 5 a. m. in summer, and at 5 a. m. in winter, their time being occupied until 9 a. m. in making beds, sweeping and doing the cooking for the day. No cooks are

employed.

The school hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., with half an hour for lunch, the instruction in the class-room being given by one tutor employed by the Board of Education.

Board of Education.

In the matter of manual training we find that three shops have been started; harness and saddiery, tinshop and carpenter-shop, the latter being the only one in use at the present time; the harness and tinshops being closed for the want of instructors.

harness and tinshops being closed for the want of instructors.

In the carpenter-shop we saw some very creditable specimens of work, con-sisting of desks, tables, etc., the in-structor informing us that they were the entire handiwork of the pupils. Here are also made many boxes, or chests for the Board of Education, for use in the var ous throughout the Islands. schoolhouses

The manner of couking we found de-cidedly primitive; a brack furnace with

sheet-iron top and a "farmer's kettle" for soup, etc.

The dormitories we found kept in a neat and orderly manner, but here we found a matter to condemn, viz: the found a matter to condemn, viz: the absence of sanitary closets. To take the place of these were open pans or buckets to receive the excreta which must be carried downstairs in the

morning, contents removed, and containers cleansed.

We strongly recommended a proper cesspool, with water closets, et at least some sort of dry earthen system, also, the same convenience for the sick word.

ward.

We do not find any system of re-wards for good behavior, giving some incentive toward reform

We find that the lands set apart for the school have been so encroached upon for the uses of public schools, etc., that there is no opportunity for agriculture being taught or practiced. The superintendent, after fourteen years of experience and careful attenyears of experience and careful atten-tion, is strongly in favor of a location for the school where fifty or more acres of land might be obtained for cultiva-tion, believing that with a good farm the school could be made nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. We cordially commend the superin-tendence of Mr. Needham, which su-

tendence of Mr. Needham, which superintendence has been carried on under many difficulties, owing to the lack of funds or appropriations, even the pairry sum of \$500, given for the erection of harness and tinshops, not being of present use owing to the lack of instructors, as above mentioned.

The Grand Jury disapprove of the present system of committing boys to the Reform School for trivial offenses, such as truancy, disobedience, etc., where the comparatively innocent are thrown among really bad characters.

where the comparatively innocent are thrown among really bad characters. We disapprove also of boys being committed for short terms of ten days, one month and similar short periods. This makes the Reform School a jail for youthful miscreants, which we believe is not the intention in a reformatory school. We believe that a truant school would be a remedy for this feature, where boys sentenced for short terms and trivial offenses could be held and disciplined for the period of their sentence. sentence.

This Jury have nothing but commendation for the conditions as they exist at the prison, where discipline and scrupulous cleanliness appear to be most efficiently maintained. Separate quarters should be provided for prisoners held under committal for trial, as at present, they are, for want of room, confined in the same yard with

convicted criminals.

This Jury believes and recommends that the photographs of political prisoners under the Republic of Hawaii, and the Provisional Government, should be removed from the archives of the prison, commonly termed the "Rogues' Gallery."

PROSTITUTION AND IWILEI. Complying with the charge of the court, the Grand Jury has made two visits to Iwilei, and ascertained the fol-

O'sullivan, at from \$12 to \$15 a month. There is no evidence that any other property at Iwilei is used for immoral purposes.

A tenement house establishment, say one-eighth of a mile away, on the Ewa side of the corral, was at one time intended being used for similar purposes, but at the present time it is used as a tenement only, although no doubt, many of the prostitute class live at this place, carrying on their business at night in the corral proper. This tenement house property is under the this place, carrying on their business at night in the corral proper. This tenement house property is under the control of the Honolulu Investment Company, under lease from John Ena,

women, the rest Japanese, all of whom are registered under the Act to Miti-

A policeman is detailed by the High Sheriff to preserve order within the corral, which is the extent of police supervision. Supervision by the Board of Health is confined to examinations or Health is confined to examinations weekly by a medical man, and a segregation of those who are found in an unhealthy condition. These latter are required to go under treatment, and to suspend occupancy of the quarters at Iwilei corral.

This Jury has been unable to verify that any Government officer or bureau receive any fee, make charges of any

receive any fee, make charges of any nature, or issue licenses for prostitu-tion, the published statements of va-

clently remote, on the asylum reservation for such a receiving station.

The system of records, the care of patients, cleanliness of both wards and cooking department, are all matters which this Grand Jury can recommend as being well conducted at the asylum.

What is absolutely needed is:
(1) A new ward in place of the present wards 2 and 6.
(2) Sanitary plumbing in closets and sinks.
(3) A cessation of the stone crusher nuisance.
(4) A wing addition to the woman's sward, so that no two patients need be confined together.
(5) The automatic unlocking device for emergency use.
(6) A tight 10-foot board fence on the mauks side of the premises, with a 12-foot plcket fence on the other boundarles.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The swas visited on the 15th instant, it is nor recontracted to the contrary notwith-standing.

The system of records, the care of records the contrary notwith-standing.

The system of records, the care of relocation is included, and so find timent were found in the following cases:

Territory of Hawaii vs. Eugene Sousa, and management of the place is, in the opinion of this Jury, as satisfactory as the place of the kind to be. The location is isolated, and so for remover the policion for the kind to be. The location is isolated, and so for remover the policion of this jury; Territory of Hawaii vs. Kahele, malicious injury; Territory of Hawaii vs. Kahele, malici

owing to conditions that exist at Iwi-EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN SA-

The Grand Jury ascertain upon sworn evidence that minors are em-ployed in the saloons of the city of

INVESTIGATION OF HONOLULU POLICE COURT CLERK'S AC. Clerk of Grand Jury · COUNTS.

This Grand Jury have in obedience with your honor's charge, made a careful investigation of the system of accounts kept at the Honolulu police court, and have employed expert assistance in making an examination of the

We have ascertained from an abstract from the records, verified by vouchers, that all costs in criminal cases under appeal to the Circuit cases under appeal to the Circuit Court, have been fully paid over to the Circuit Court in the final sum of

Civil Cases, Appeal Costs—The Grand Jury ascertain that the sum of \$309.20, costs of appeal in civil cases pending in the Honolulu police court pending in the Honolulu pence court prior to transferring the civil cases to the Second District Court, should be in the hands of the clerk, same not having been paid, over to the clerk of the Circuit Court.

eys, being amounts of deposits 'n exess of costs of court, this Grand Jury finds great difficulty, and an endless amount of work limmisent, in order to cet at an accurate statement of the standing of this part of the police court

clerk's accounts.

The examination of this matter has gone back to February, 1897, since when balances due attorneys have acwhen balances due attorneys have accumulated, amounting to \$780.10, and balances due from attorneys, being amount of costs in excess of deposits, have accrued in the sum of \$130.80, as shown by statement hereto attached, covering twenty-one pages of type-written matter, and marked "Exhibit C." How much of this sum of \$780.10 has been paid to the attorneys by Clerk Zablan the Grand Jury does not know, and it can only be ascertained by a checking of his receipts, which would consume several weeks' time, as the clerk of the court is at present overworked, and can only give a small part of his time daily to this work, and

part of his time daily to this work, and in any case, we believe it would require more time than is available during the present court term. Moreover, it is within the right of any attorney to demand a settlement, so far as he may be interested in these balances, and a refusal to settle same would be sufficient excuse for such at-

would be sufficient excuse for such attorney to file proceedings against the clerk for misappropriation of funds, and we believe this course preferable to any apparent procedure open to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury have found no evidence of embezzlement or defalcation in their investigation of the police court accounts, but there is an absolute absence of system in the keeping of accounts of the court. No cashbook or ledger is kept, and the money paid in is noted on the record of the case to which it pertains, and an off-setting memorandum made when the money is sent up to the Circuit Court, or otherwise disposed of.

As stated above, all moneys paid the clerk, and for which he gives receipt are delivered by him to the judge, from whom he gets no receipt. This, of itself, is a very loose and dangerous

whom he gets no receipt. This, of itself, is a very loose and dangerous

Grand Jury believe and This Grand Jury believe and recommend that the proper authority should insist that a proper set of books—a cashbook and ledger—be kept at the police court, and be subject to periodical investigation of, and verification by the auditor. By so doing, accounts can be kept, showing at a glance, the cash on hand, the standing of the various attorneys accounts, and the funds awaiting payment to the Cirof the various attorneys accounts, and the funds awalting payment to the Cir-euit Court. It is within the knowledge of this jury that a predecessor of the present police court clerk was tried for embezzlement, the question at issue being payments between the judge and the clerk, and this fact, of itself, should have been sufficient to bring about a reform.

court, the Grand Jury has made two visits to Iwilei, and ascertained the following facts.

There is but one corral or enclosure used as a refuge for prostitutes, the land belong to John Ena, Esq., and leased by him to Ching Lum and Leong Cheau, who sub-let the premises to Masuda, who contrors, at present, the premises under his lease.

The place is managed by Mr. Kanematsu and Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, In behalf of the lessee, Mr. Masuda.

Mr. Ena receives as ground rental from Ching Lum and Leong Cheau, \$980 annually.

Ching Lum and Leong Cheau receive a bonus of \$9,000 from T. Masuda for a lease of the property occupied by the corral, and Mr. Masuda also pays them a ground rental of \$600 per annum. There are five buildings on the premises, containing 225 rooms, and the rooms are rented by Mr. Masuda or his managers, Mr. Kanematsu, or Mr. O'Sullivan, at from \$12 to \$15 a month. There is no evidence that any other property at Iwilei is used for immoral purposes.

A tenement house establishment, say

control of the Honolulu Investment Company, under lease from John Ena, Esq.
On Saturday night, February 16th, rooms were occupied within the corral by 143 women, 11 of whom were French women, the rest Japanese, all of whom are registered under the Honolulu Investment Company, under lease from John Ena, In closing their report the Grand Jury desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered by the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. John W. Cathcart. Respectfully submitted,

E, F. BISHOP, Foreman;
C. J. CAMPBELL,
I. F. SOULE,
JAS. GORDON SPENCER,
S. B. ROSE,
ARTHUR L. LAMB,
F. J. KING,
H. A. PARMALEE,
D. S. UNAUNA,
WILLIAM AULD,
JOHN D. HOLT,
ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ,
SAMUEL NEWBIN.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT. To the Honorable Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii-February Term, 1901: The Grand Jury respectfully report that no bills of indictment were found in the

witness, named Lanso, was duly sub-portaced, but did not obey the process of the court; we therefore ask that the Court mone its attachment for the per-son of the witness Lanso, and that he be dear with as the Court may down

Dated March 5, 1901. Respectfully, E. P. BISHOP, Foreman Grand Jury.

J. F. BOTTER

BELIEVES REPORT TO BE ERRONEOUS

Collector Chamberlain, of the local revenue office, says that the reports to has recommended to the Secretary of istration of Chinese, extending the limit of registration to January 31, 1902, have not been confirmed by any advices received at the revenue office. Furthermore, Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the unofficial report or an extension will cause greater delay in the work of registration, as the Orientals, always slow, will take their leisure about registering if they think there Judge Wilcox has testified before this Grand Jury that he has this amount in his safe, it being the custom of the clerk to pay into his hands all receipts of cash.

In the matter as much as possible, and Mr. Chamberlain wishes in the matter as much as possible, and Mr. Chamberlain wishes in the matter as much as possible, and Mr. Chamberlain wishes in the matter as much as possible. an extension is extremely improbable, and urges the prompt registration of all Chinese. Everything is being done to facilitate matters, but the work is progressing very slowly. Deputies are to be sent out to register Chinese, who do not come to Honolulu, ten addition-al deputies having recently been appointed

Stations are to be established at Stations are to be established at Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, for the registration of Chinese on the other Islands, and the utmost will be done to complete the work by June 13, which is the time at present officially understood to be the date of closing the registration. registration.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEU-MATISM

the Vindicator, Rutherfordton,

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Cham-berlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First; with rheumatism in the shoul-der, from which he suffered excruci-ating pain for ten days, which was retions, rubbing with the liniment on re-tiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Ter- Mother Siegel's Syrup in the house, ritory.

little folks, and to some older ones Donne's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any nemist's, 50 cents.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You

may pick from box calf or Russia calf

shoes. These are in blacks and rus-

sets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all

A bad place to carry a bottle, and al-

t he most sure to end in disaster. And so it proved in the case of Mrs. Jones' little wirl. You see, her mother had sent the child to the shop of Mr. Ayres, the chemist, for a bottle of medleine, and when he had given it to her she put it inside of her closed umbrella

> On her way back it began to rain and be child thoughtlessly raised the umbrella. Half the contents of the bottle was saved, and the mother was obliged to make the best of it.

Writing under date of Nov. 27th, 1899, the lady says: "About four years ago ome Christmas 1 became bad with the effect that Commissioner Powderly what I can only describe as a nasty, low, weak feeling. I was so weak that State an extension of time for the reg- when I wanted to move from one place

er; and the sickening, coppery taste in my mouth of mornings was hard to and bear.

"For the life of me I could not say what was the matter or what was the cause of all this, I had been to the lodge doctor regularly for about six months, and he told me I was a puzzle to him, and that he didn't know who ailed me

"All he could say was that if I did not give up lifting water from the well, cutting wood, milking and other work had to do, I would not be long for this world. This was not a very cheerful view for him to take, but I have no doubt that he was sincere in it, and the state I was in seemed to bear him out in it. But his medicine had no effect on me at all.

"One day I happened to read about Mother Siegel's Syrup, and some cases in the book were as much like mine as one egg is like another in a basket." (Here Mrs. Jones tells how she tidied

up one of the children and sent her to the chemist's for a bottle of the Syrup, which incident, with its attendant calamity has already been related).

"I commenced at once," continues ous correspondent, "on what medicine leved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications with the implications of Pain there was left in the bottle and used it up. Then I sent for another, which came safe to hand. By the time I had finished this one I was ever so much better, but I kept right along with the medicine until I got perfectly well; which I did, and have not had any illthere was left in the bottle and used it which I did, and have not had any illness since.

and it is part of my common talk to tell people what it has done for me, Hives are a terrible torment to the and what I am sure it will do for anybody who suffers from the complaints we are all liable to have."—Mrs. Tabitha Jane Jones, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W. Referring to the little girl's bad luck

Mr. R. E. Blouin, director of the Hawaiian experimental station, left on the Kinau yesterday for Hawaii, to visit all the plantations through the Hamakua district on business connected with one of anything else

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